

Report of the Vietnam smallholder pig value chain strategy and implementation planning meeting

Buon Ma Thuot, Vietnam

25-26 September 2014



January 2015

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Overall summary

The national planning meeting was organised for 2 days, 25th & 26th September 2014 with the main objectives to update on what has been done, refine developed impact pathways, and brainstorm on potential future areas/activities under the Livestock and Fish CRP (L & F). The meeting was attended by a range of national partners, most of them high level (director generals or vice director generals) of key institutes or senior representatives of ministry of agriculture and rural development. From ILRI side support was provided from the region (Vietnam office) but also from the head quarter and other CRP VC countries. The meeting consisted of various presentations and group session related to actual achievements, impact pathways, partnerships, gender, and potential R4D activities for the L&F phase until 2018. Key outputs include recommendations for revised impact pathways and a set of R4D areas/activities including deliverables. Both outputs need stakeholder validation and further verified if needed. Other outputs are related to recommendations on gender tailored research, partnerships and a screening on potential donors.

Objectives of the meeting:

- Provide an overview on what has been achieved
- Review and refine the existing impact pathways
- Develop a set of activities for the further implementation of L&F, phase I, extension phase in Vietnam
- Consolidate existing partnerships and explore the potential for expansions

Participants:

The meeting was attended by ILRI researchers (Vietnam and global), government representatives and members of various institutes and universities of Vietnam. A detailed list of participants is attached to the annex (annex 1).

Opening and background/overview session

Dr Son DG of NIAS was invited and accepted to make opening remarks. For ILRI the Country Rep Lucy Lapor provided additional opening comments. Fred Unger (VC coordinator, Vietnam) gave an overview on objectives, agenda, specific tasks to be achieved from the meeting and the potential for expansion of VC activities in Vietnam (Annex 2). Peter Ballantyne provided additional thoughts on specific tasks to be achieved during the sessions.

Participant backgrounds covered a wide range of expertise including animal health (3), pig production (3) human health (1), feed (2), value chain (3), environmental expertise (1), food safety (3) and breeding (1).

Fred Unger continued with a presentation on the L&F program (Annex 3):

Discussions/comments:

- Flagship projects, more specific details were requested and on their extends
- Agriculture restructuring program of Vietnam's government. Dr Tuan responded in this context that MARD leaders are changing their point of view from a supply- to demand-oriented & farm-to-fork approach.

Lucy Lapor provided a comprehensive overview on what has been done by ILRI in Vietnam over the recent years. This included achievements related to research, partnerships, capacity development (e.g. students & internships), a summary on projects and activities related to L&F and actual project outputs (various reviews, joint projects, publications). Details were presented on the actual VC work in Vietnam such as: VC assessments (focus on AH/Food safety), site selection, in-depth assessments; situational analysis, VPM (Vietnam pig sector model), VC scoping study and reviews (feed tech & Lab inventory on pig related diagnostics), SD framework development (ex-ante assessment of interventions).

Comments by participants were related to the selection of best-bets (interventions) and potential links to LIFSAP, a WB funded project implemented by MARD focusing on (mainly pig) producers, markets and slaughterhouses and their potential for improvement through interventions. In response to specific comments

Lucy also explained on how the pig sector model will help to answer policies (e.g. how alternative policies or rising incomes may influence the pig sector evolution in Vietnam).

TOC and impact pathways

This session started with a presentation by Lucy Lapar summarizing progress made so far and building up on the previous TOC/impact pathway workshop in late 2013. A draft report has been developed. Specific pathways were presented and feedback from participants will be used to give inputs to the further validation of developed pathways.

Agreed anticipated outcomes:

- Improved pig productivity, increase HH income, increase consumption, reduced environmental pollution, safer and better quality pork, market opportunity and equitable profit margins.

Discussion related to specific pathways

Pathway 1: Improved pig productivity – feed

Comments

- Related to feed prices (fluctuations), local knowledge should be further explored
- How to create incentives for farmers (Dr Tuan gave an example for maize) & policy: competition of private (local) companies; market access issues; possible solution: reduce VAT
- Suggestion to add a box for policy involvement

Pathway 2: Breeding, genetics

Comments:

- Indigenous (Mong cai) pig breed refers to different market; what is currently captured is too broad >> need to be more specific
- Role of local authority and extension services needs to improve techniques & breeds (Dr Tuan);
- Quality issues with local breed and problems with quality assurance (Drs Tuan and Son)
- Popular use of commercial (fattening) pigs for reproduction >> may contribute to reduced breeding quality (Dr Kinh)
- Animal health issues related to reproduction in boars & sows, a key problem to be considered (Dr Ngan)(overlapping with pathway 3)

Revised outputs for this pathway are listed in annex 6.

Pathway 3: Animal health

Comments

- Problem of environmental pollution and unappropriated management in livestock production (overlapping with pathway 4, see below)
- Focus is actually more on farm level, but animal movement also to be considered (Dr Tuan)
- Focus should be on small scale sector, > 90% of production is small-scale (Dr Hiep)
- Establishment of disease-free zones (in the South: Dong Nai, Tay Ninh, Binh Duong, Binh Phuoc, Ba Ria-vung Tau) for poultry & pigs (just started): government initially targeted large farms, but in practice they started with small farms. Zones can considerably vary by size (Dr Hiep give example: HCM city pilot with suburb districts for leptospirosis in cattle)

Pathway 4: Waste management

Comments

- We should go for harmonized & feasible standards instead of high standards that no farmer can follow/apply

Pathway 5: Food safety

Comments:

- Asymmetric market info: buyers don't have sufficient information to select food in terms of quality, traceability (not available) and different prices (gap between slaughterhouses & processor)(Dr Tuan)
- Small-scale production may result in inconsistent quantity of supply

Pathway 6: Policy

Comments:

- Associations should be added – current model is made of retired employees/ scientists and functioning ineffectively. Suggestion to link industry & livestock owners for policy-making process
- Voice of farmers also to be included
- Livestock insurance

Session on specific flagships towards VC transformation

1. Group work by specific flagships on key challenges for VC transformation. Key points out of the group work are listed below by flagship, in addition related projects (past and on-going) and outputs.

Flagships: Animal health (AH)

- Reproductive health & prevention and control targeting breeding animals
- Animal movement & disease control, explore potential linkages with piloted diseases free zones
- Diseases occurrence and spread in other parts of the chain
- None “mortal” productivity related diseases or symptom complexes in pigs (respiratory, gastro-enteric including parasites)
- Animal disposal issues

Related research projects /outputs:

- Ongoing pig risk project & lab inventory review

Flagship: Animal genetics

- Germ plasm supply system and demand (boar and sows)
- Reproductive management and health (overlapping with AH FS)
- Breed monitoring and registration & Quality assurance
- WTP for improved genetics

Related research projects: Scoping study breed sector

Flagship: Animal feed

- Stated price/quality issues, revisit impact pathway 1 for feed (see above)
- Competition between local and international feed companies (link to policies)
- Land conversion – can we produce sufficient feed (e.g. maize)(link to policies)
- Knowledge of local feed producers for appropriate ratios

Related research projects /outputs: Feed technology review

Flagship: VC transformation

- Testing of new packages of interventions (based on existing technologies)
- Address food safety due to the setup of traceability systems and/or improved quality (e.g. slaughter facilities) including AB residuals
- Farmers associations for input source provisions
- Asymmetric (interrupted) information of quality and price
- Price gaps (e.g. between whole sale and retail)
- Establish/involve (if any) industry associations for:
 - o Advice of governments & representation of industry in policy development
 - o Establish mechanism to work together with government for public sector

Flagship: Systems analysis

- Assessing of policy on the sector
 - o TPP (Trans Pacific Partnership)
 - o Livestock insurance

Related research projects /outputs: Pig sector model (updated), SD model

Other issues rose during discussions:

- Related to environmental aspects & waste management:
 - o Use of Biogas, affordability & willingness to use by producers
 - o Explore alternative ways to use manure
 - o Cost-benefits for different approaches on waste management
 - o Harmonised standards and compliance
 - o Animal disposal and environmental issues

2. Continued group session (two groups) to address the following 2 key questions:

- What are main the drivers & challenges for VC transformation?
- What are the related key R4D issues (research for development) for VC transformation

Key challenges mentioned related to AH: rather reactive, not evidence based response to outbreaks, disconnected policies, trust issue of actors on food safety, no incentive for smallholders to obey biosecurity, animal movement w/o inspections (further details see annex 7).

Key challenges mentioned related to genetic and feed: poor reproductive/feed management by farmers, limited human resources (extension services) and research capacity, low feed conversion rate, poor access of farmers to financial support (further details see annex 7).

Development of specific outcomes (potential activities and deliverables 2015 - 2018)

This session built up on the previous sessions (day 1). Each group was asked to provide R4D areas on animal health, food safety, feeds, breeds and animal management to inform activity plans to be developed as a next step.

1. R4D priority areas: Animal Health, Food Safety & Zoonosis

Animal health

- Prevention and control of re-emerging and neglected disease (e.g. leptospirosis)
- Capacity building on:
 - o animal health-care for improved productivity, biosecurity and traceability
 - o prevention of common diseases with diarrhoea & respiratory symptomatic
- Vaccine quality – assessment of vaccine quality and mechanisms to improve quality
- How to build capacity of rural health-care workers on early detection and rapid response
- Formulate feasible and tested biosecurity options, including incentives (focus on small scale)
- Rapid test for pig diseases (e.g. phone based)
- Recommendations on targeted disease and epidemiological surveillance systems
- Recommendations on improving standards and enforcement of control systems including more effective animal and animal-product inspection

Food safety & zoonoses

- How to address high levels of antibiotic & growth hormone residues in pork meat + additives for preserving – development of rapid test(s), incentives to avoid, policies to control [for rapid test, B-antagonist: Salbutamol, Clenbuterol]
- How to address injection of water into pigs stomach 3-4 hours before slaughter to increase weight (higher price for trader but food safety issue) – rapid test & incentives to avoid this
- Recommendations for strengthened consumer advocacy for food safety outcomes

2. R4D priority areas related to feeds

- Ensuring stable provision of feed at local level via feed diagnosis (availability, quality, feed calendar) + and identification of solutions (using FEAST and TechFit as tools) + exploration of new feed resources

- Production of microbial protein by using residues of agro-processing
- Capacity building on feeding different breeds and animal types (feed requirement-management)
- Strengthening the supply chain for manufactured feeds and reduce cost to producers it
- Evaluation of non-traditional feeds e.g. by-products of agro-industries (by breed-type)
- Assessment of environmental impact of feed supply
- Recommendations for improved feed quality standards and labelling

Assess constraints and opportunities in current feeding systems in selected L&F sites

- Assessment of constraints to use of feed
- Assessment of availability of local feed resources for pig farmers in L&F sites (Nghe An)
- Identify best-bet feeding interventions based on assessment

3. R4D priority areas related to breeds (in order from high to low)

- Capacity building on breeding for producers and other stakeholders – researchers; provincial level (breeding and animal centers)
- Recommendations on conservation of local breeds of pig
- Processes for better quality of semen used for AI / village boars (regulations and registration of boars) – note that a registration systems is being implemented in some provinces, and this could be examined for learning lessons
- Capacity building on reproductive management (feeds + health-care for better reproductive performance) for producers and other stakeholders
- Policy recommendation of subsidies for improved breeds
- Generation of improved breeds working with both the public and private sector
- Evidence for farmers for use of specialized maternal line rather than commercial / fattening pig as sow
- Breed inventory & characterization, inclusive of local breed of pigs (don't know the proportion of breeds)

4. R4D priority areas related to VC transformation (facilitated by Peter Ballantyne)

High priority

- Strengthened market linkages / policy for increased market competitiveness
- Service provision systems/traceability and quality
- Strengthening collective action / business models

Lower priority

- Testing new packages of interventions for increased animal productivity
- Asymmetric information on quality
- Price gap: wholesale → retail
- Industry associations for coherent voice to government, work with government for public services; capacity building (representation of industry in policy)
- Development of business models
- Support of institutional arrangements
- Farmer organisation for input service provision
- Policy for increased market competitiveness (stakeholder voice)

Overall comments:

- Be reminded to keep an eye on development, not only research (Stuart)
- How can we plan activities for people outside of the meeting room? (shooting to the moon)
- Suggested to include all what has been brainstormed in the plan but ensure that this is further discussed with leaders and revise if needed
- Ensure that you plan activity which have a chance to provide deliverables and able to get funding (session on potential donors will follow)

Progress on activity plans (2015-2015)

Based on the carried out group discussion activity plans were drafted and are attached to the annex for animal health/food safety, genetics and VC transformation (Annex 8a-c). Developed activity plans will be reviewed and adjusted with further inputs of partners/stakeholders as needed.

Environmental issues/waste management

- Identify 1-2 big ideas for the program to follow-up over the next 2-3 years...
- Last year TOC meeting, some people were interested in this. How about now? >> Tra: NIAS has some units working on this but not know details; Ngan: VNUA has some research on manure/waste treatment (compost); Phuc: HSPH has a project called NIDS focus on risk assessment of people health

Conclusions:

- Assessment of options for waste management (solid and liquid; carcass disposal) – including comparison of effectiveness
- Technology adoption study of different waste management options used to date (i.e. biogas)

Discussions on gender

Gender issues mentioned by participants:

- Majority of labourer in the pig sector are females, therefore improving the pig sector will lead to improved livelihoods of woman
- Gender issues may vary across Vietnam, man often attending the meetings, female work on-farm; young generation (including woman) move to cities, elderly left in rural
- There is an existing gender law in Vietnam
- What ILRI is targeting for on gender research? ILRI's approach explained by Karen: Initial focus is to assess gender issues, to raise gender awareness and identify constraints. Then work with gender experts to address these constraints.

Conclusions:

- There is a need for gender assessment on roles & effectiveness across pig VCs
- Working conditions and workload?
- Capacity building on gender issues is required

Discussions on partnerships (facilitated by Stuart)

The vision of partnership is to establish alliances for change to ensure a sustainable impact at scale. We need to define why we need partners, which partners, and what do we want to achieve?

Key elements of reaching sustainable scale:

- Be appropriate in your interventions, identify solutions that work and fit to the context
- Have mechanism to ensure ownership, enthusiasm and adoption
- Scale up (non-linear) is different from roll-out (planned & predictable). We focus on scale up (Govt. often do roll-out)

Principles of partnership:

- Change the nature of conversation – getting to know “them”
- Establish VC learning and action platforms – site and country
- Mapping critical issues – ensure common understanding
- Build shared agendas for action by all
- Seeking quick wins to light fires for higher action & building alliances on success

Implementation steps:

- Initiate processes and structures to identify and stimulate collaborative action around potential VC system issues
- Form site and country tactical partnerships for collaborative up-scaling initiatives (not bring new work to people)
- Provide facilitation and knowledge services to national and transnational platforms
- 2 stage of transformation
 - o 1st stage methodology: own and adapt
 - o 2nd stage methodology sustainable scale
 - o Uganda example: Platforms established at every district and also a national platform
- Distinguish between transformation and scale-out
- Consider power dynamics among institutions
- Link micro-level (engine for action!!!) with the meso-level (partners work here) with the macro level
- Keep in mind that actors and researcher are different (focus, mind-sets and approach, goals and intervention & resources)

How to overcome constraints:

- o Barriers and mistrust can be broken down
- o Strong engagement from the start and all the way along
- o Science as an attractive knowledge product

Donor session related to the pig VC in Vietnam

Actual and potential donors for the support of each flagship were brainstormed by participants (in panel).

1. Actual donors by flagship

All flagships: SDC, IDRC, IFAD, NAFOTESD (VN), Irish Aid

Animal Health/Food safety:

LIFSAP (WB), CIDA (Canada); USAID; AUSAID/ACIAR; JICA, GIZ, FDA

Breed/genetics: LIFSAP, DFG

Feed: DANIDA

Environment: LIFSAP (WB), BMGF, Wellcome trust;

VC transformation: AusAID/ACIAR

2. Potential donors by flagship

All flagships: EU, ADB

AH/FS: FAO

Breed/genetics:

Feed:

Environment: FAO, WB

VC transformation: ACIAR, SNV challenge

Final meeting reflections:

- **P**roactive
- **I**nformative
- **G**enerous
- **HP3** (Healthy Pig, Healthy People, High Productivity >> Hanh Phuc: Happy People)

Annex 1: Agenda (Note that slightly changes were made to the agenda during the meeting)

25th September 2014

Time	Session	Activity	Facilitator/comments
8:30 – 9:00		Registration	
9:00 – 9:15	Introduction & meeting objectives	Opening remarks	MARD representative ILRI representative – Steve Staal
9:15 – 9:30		Objectives of the meeting	VC Coordinator Fred Unger
9:30 – 9:45	L&F CRP & Vietnam pork VC	Introduction on Livestock and Fish CRP	Fred Unger
9:45 - 10:15		Vietnam, what has been achieved	Lucy Lapar
10:15-10:30		Discussion	All
10:30 – 11:00		<i>Coffee break and group photo</i>	
11:30 – 11:45	Impact pathway development	Impact pathways – overview of what has been developed to date	Lucy Lapar
11:45 – 12:30		Impact pathways – review and further development (group work)	Lucy Lapar
12:30-1:30		<i>Lunch</i>	
1:30-2:00		Feedback / plenary on impact pathways	Lucy Lapar
2:00 – 3:00	Animal productivity	Animal health , food safety and zoonoses (group work + feedback)	Peter Ballantyne & Fred Unger
3:00 – 3:30		Animal genetics & feed (group work + feedback)	Peter Ballantyne & Karen Marshall / Danilo Pezo
3:30 – 4:00		<i>Coffee</i>	
4:00 – 4:30		Animal genetics & feed (group work + feedback) ... continued	Peter Ballantyne & Karen Marshall / Danilo Pezo
4:30 – 5:15		Integrated approach to improving animal productivity (including management)	Peter Ballantyne
5:15 – 5:30		<i>Wrap-up</i>	

26th September 2014

9:00 – 9:45	Cross-cutting issues	Systems analysis for sustainable innovations - including addressing issues on markets, environmental sustainability and gender	Lucy Lapar
9:45-10:15		VC transformation and scaling	Lucy Lapar
10:15 - 10:45	Partnerships	<i>Coffee break</i>	
10:45 – 11:30		Partnerships and stakeholder engagement	Stuart Worsley
11:30 – 12:30	Synthesis of key activities for VC transformation and scaling	Synthesis of key activities for VC transformation and scaling	Peter Ballantyne / Stuart Worsley
12:30 - 1:30		<i>Lunch</i>	
1:30 - 2:00	Supporting VC transformation and scaling	Areas where L&F can support capacity strengthening for VC transformation & scaling	Peter Ballantyne
2:00 - 2:30		Resource mobilisation for VC transformation & scaling	Stuart Worsley
2:30- 3:30		Wrap-up / feedback from key stakeholders	Peter Ballantyne
3:30 – 3:45		<i>Coffee break</i>	

Group work on animal productivity: for each of animal health / food safety / genetics / feeds

- What has been the main drivers for improving pig productivity, and in what systems have these been applied
- For smallholder pig production systems – what are the 3-5 key R4D priority areas for VC transformation

Annex 2: List of participant

Name	Institution	25th	26th	Email
Lucy Lapar	ILRI Vietnam	X	X	L.Lapar@cgiar.org
Karen Marshal	ILRI Kenya	X	X	K.Marshal@cgiar.org
Fred Unger	ILRI Vietnam	X	X	F.Unger@cgiar.org
Peter Ballantyne	ILRI Ethiopia	X	X	p.ballantyne@cgiar.org
Son Nguyen Thanh	NIAS	X	X	sonnt.cn@mard.gov.vn
Nguyen Do Anh Tuan	IPSARD	X	X	ndatuan@cap.gov.vn
Pham Hong Ngan	VNUA Vet	X	X	phngan@hau.edu.vn
La Van Kinh	IASVN	X	X	lakinh@hcm.fpt.vn
Pham Duc Phuc	HSPH	X	X	phucnihe@gmail.com
Duong Nam Ha	VNUA	X	X	dnha@hau.edu.vn
Dr. Mai Van Hiep	Dept. of AH, MARD	X	X	hiepmaidah@gmail.com
Ton That Son Phong	LIFSAP	X		ttsonphong@lifsap.vn
Hoang Thi Huong Tra	SRD	X	X	
Stuart Worsley	ILRI Kenya	X	X	s.worsley@cgiar.org
Danilo Pezo	ILRI Uganda	X	X	D.Pezo@cgiar.org
Ben Lukuyu	ILRI Kenya	X		B.Lukuyu@giar.org

Annex 3: Introduction to Livestock and Fish

CGIAR RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Livestock and Fish
More meat, milk and fish by and for the poor

Introducing Livestock and Fish

Vietnam Value Chain Planning Meeting
25-26 September 2014

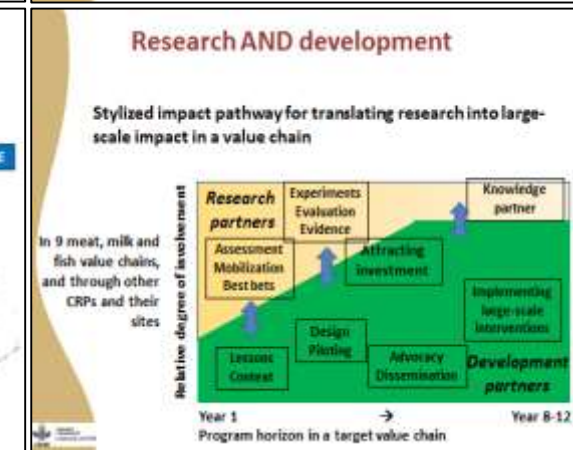
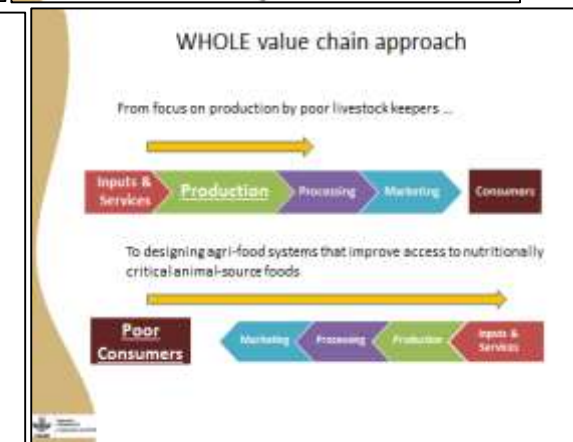
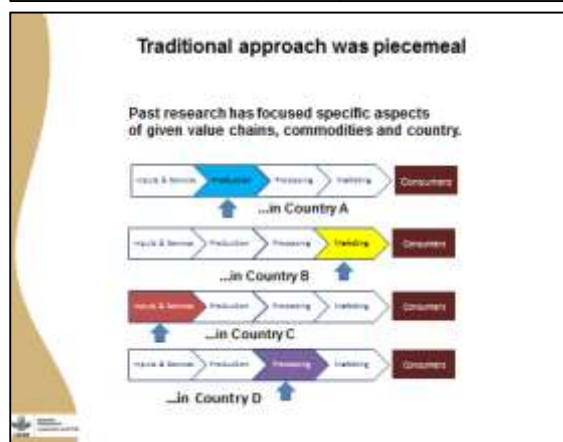
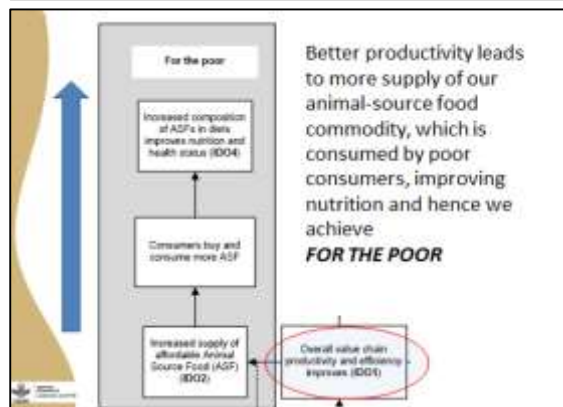
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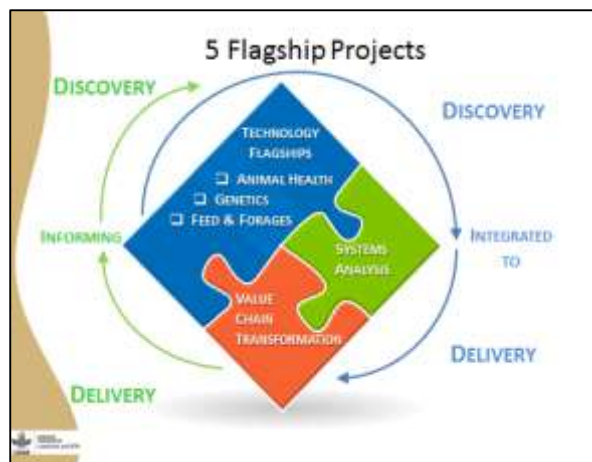
Livestock and Fish Proposition

Increased access to animal-source foods for the poor, especially women and children, can be achieved **at scale** by **strengthening carefully selected meat, milk and fish value chains** in which the poor can capture a significant share of the benefits.

Technologies and lessons generated through this focused approach will be applicable in broader regional and global settings.

'More meat, milk and fish by and for the poor'





Timelines

- 1st CRP cycle 2012 -2014
- Getting good grades: annual report
- Extension for 2015-2016 accepted
- 2nd CRP cycle proposal (2017-2019)

CGIAR Research Program on Livestock and Fish

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CGIAR is a global partnership that unites organizations engaged in research for a food secure future. The CGIAR Research Program on Livestock and Fish aims to increase the productivity of small-scale livestock and fish systems in sustainable ways, meeting meat, milk and fish more available and affordable across the developing world.



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Livestock and Fish

More meat, milk and fish by and for the poor

Vietnam Pig Value Chain: what has been achieved

Lucy Laper

Smallholder pig value chain diagnosis and implementation planning meeting
Binh Mai Thuan, Dak Lak, Vietnam
20-28 September 2014



Achievements in Vietnam

- Research on smallholder competitiveness and market access helped bring livestock policy focus back to issues around small producers
- Shaping livestock sector policymaking through policy advocacy carried out by partners
- Partnerships across a range of institutions from government, universities, research institutes, civil society, development partners
- Capacity development through internships and graduate students

Projects / activities linked to L&F

- REVALTER (CIRAD) – systems analysis of potential livestock development scenarios in Vietnam – Dong Nai
- Management of indigenous pigs and poultry in Vietnam (GEF, NIAS, MARD) – Son La
- Situation analysis and scoping of Vietnam pig VC constraints and opportunities (HUA, TNU, CIAT)
- Reviews – feed technology (IASVN); lab inventory (HSPH)
- Vietnam pig sector model updating (CAP) - continuing
- VC assessment on breeding and genetics (NIAS) - 2014
- Pig Risk Project (ACIAR-funded, 2012-2017) – animal health/zoonosis (link with A4NH)

Components and actual outputs for Vietnam Value chain

- 1 Site selection completed
- 2 Rapid VC Assessments; focus on animal health and food safety
- 3 In depth assessments; focus on animal health and food safety
- 4 Situation analysis
- 5 Value Chain scoping study, central highlands
- 6 Review of pig feed technologies
- 7 Lab inventory review (pig disease and zoonoses)
- 8 Updated pig sector model
- 9 SD Framework developed for VC performance assessment (to be used for evaluating effects of food safety interventions on VC performance)
- 10 Impact pathway (narrative)

Site selection completed:

Northern cluster (Son La, Hoa Binh, Nghe An, Thanh Hoa)

Southern cluster (Dak Lak, Dak Nong, Lam Dong, Dong Nai)



Provinces Selected in two clusters

- North
- South

Criteria:

- Pig density
- Poverty
- Market access

KEY

- Orange: Provinces listed under R2/R2U and U2U
- Yellow: Provinces listed under R2/R2U
- White: Provinces listed under U2U

VC assessments:

- Nghe An (ACIAR-funded Pig Risk Project); Rural – Rural and Rural – Periurban/Urban VC gradients
- Dak Lak and Dak Nong (L&F seed fund)

Characterizing pig value chains in Vietnam: descriptive analysis from survey data



Characterizing pig value chains in Vietnam: descriptive analysis from survey data

1. Data Collection: Survey data from pig producers and processors.

2. Data Analysis: Analysis of data to identify key actors, products, and processes.

3. Reporting: Reporting on findings and recommendations.

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Reviews:

- Feed technology reviews
- Laboratory (diagnostics) inventory review

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Best-bet selection and testing:

- Production (GAHP) and market interventions (upgrading) (WB-funded LIFSAP implemented by MARD), 2015?

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Vietnam pig sector model:

- Updated with new data (2012-2013)
- New simulation on import tariffs for pork

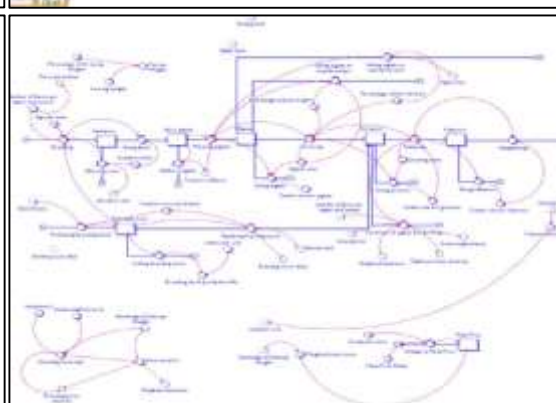
Use VPM to answer policy questions

- How will rising income & urbanization affect total pork demand and the composition of pork demand?
- How will shifts in pork demand influence pig producers, particularly small-scale producers ie will small-scale pig producers be squeezed out of the market?
- How will growth of pig production affect maize markets – will imports grow?
- How would alternative policies, institutions, and technologies influence evolution of pig sector?

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Ex ante assessment of VC interventions:

- System Dynamics model framework



Priority Activities for Vietnam VC until 2017

- Pilot testing of best bets (animal health and food safety constraints), evaluating their viability for uptake
- Identify appropriate intervention options, evaluate viability and effectiveness
- Development and testing of diagnostic tests for identified priority pig diseases
- Assess options for optimal breeding strategies to conform to demand for breeds in smallholder pig systems
- Pilot test options for optimal feeding strategies in smallholder pig systems
- Capacity development of national partners on all aspects of value chain research
- Policy analysis building on developed pig sector model and refining its structure, parameters & policy scenario
- Technology dissemination, uptake, and scaling out

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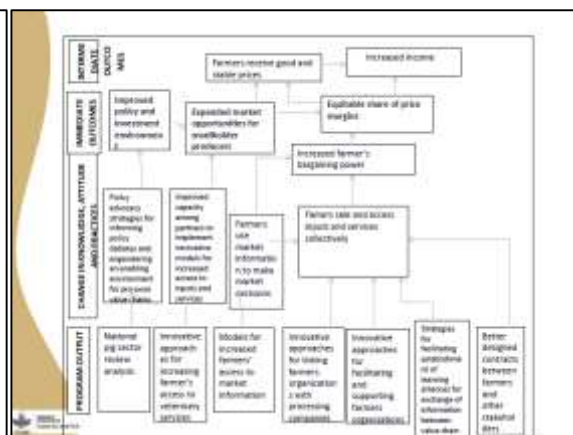
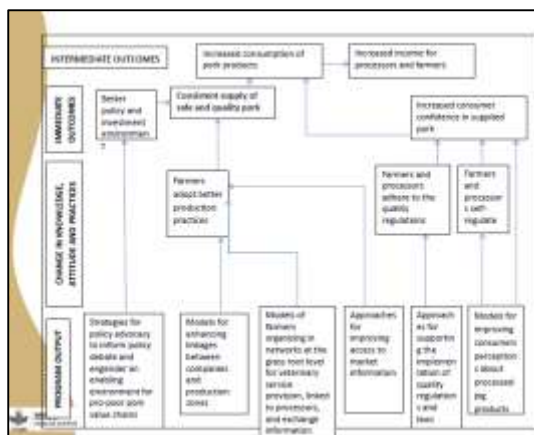
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Annex 5: Vietnam VC TOC and Impact Pathways





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CGIAR is a global partnership that unites organizations engaged in research for a food secure future. The CGIAR Research Program on Livestock and Fish aims to increase the productivity of small-scale livestock and fish systems in sustainable ways, making meat, milk and fish more available and affordable across the developing world.

Annex 6: Revised outputs of impact pathway related to breed/genetics (still requiring further stakeholder validation)

- Recommendations & capacity building on breed / cross-breed competitiveness for different production systems
- Recommendations & capacity building for strengthened germplasm production, delivery & use systems, for both boars and sows
- Recommendations & capacity building on improved reproductive management of animals (in conjunction with the health and feed flagships)
- Recommendations & capacity building on breed quality assurance
- Policy recommendations on pig animal genetic resource use in Vietnam, including in relation to conservation of at-risk indigenous breeds
- Capacity building in R4D expertise in animal breeding and genetics

Annex: 7: Group work session – drivers/challenges versus R4D priorities
Group 1 Animal health

Drivers and Challenges	R4D Priorities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We just follow the diseases in our response – reactive response • There is insufficient technology or capacity to test on what causes disease outbreaks • Response to outbreaks is not evidence based; limited evidence on transmission routes - so we often guess • Policy often cut and paste from elsewhere, therefore disconnected from reality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of targeted disease and epidemiological surveillance systems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On food safety, there is limited trust between consumers, sellers, farmers & government • Good/bad guys get the same price 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve traceability and communications • Improve standards and enforcement systems • Strengthening consumer voice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No incentive for smallholders to obey biosecurity laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasible biosecurity options (e.g. record keeping, disinfection, visitor control) • Incentives and inducements (compensation, penalties, links to extensions)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early detection and feedback to authorities for major diseases is highly variable • Most tests and vaccines are imported • Animals move through the chain without or limited inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal (vet) inspection protocols for testing and treatment along the value chain, from production through all actors to markets

Group 2: Genetics and Feed

Drivers and Challenges	R4D Priorities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited human resources for Vietnam • No equipment for this, or research capacity • No specific objectives for breeding pigs • Import industrial pigs • MoA action plan aims to research, select and adapt for productivity and quality for market demand • Breed stock managed by government – but not done well. Low salaries, inefficiencies • Govt wants to make these more autonomous – wants to develop with the private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breeding herds run by the private sector to yield good quality breed • Government to do basic research, and to monitor quality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers do not manage their herds and data. (Takes time and no incentive) • This relates to reproductive management and feed management • This links to knowledge extension capacities. Few people are trained to provide pig advice. • Current pigs advice is linked to input supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boost Extension system engagement for pig husbandry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feed conversion ratios are low (4.4 – Novis) • Husbandry system at fault • Feed ingredients vary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boost Extension system engagement for pig husbandry • Enforcement of policy on standards and labeling
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor access to financial support for farmers; • Farmers cannot buy inputs or animals outside of companies that supply feed, leading to high credit costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research a range of institutional arrangements such as cooperatives, hubs, groups, to rationalize access to finance and other services including extension • LIFSAP and beyond

Annex 8a: Brainstorming from group work on potential (new) activities and deliverables under the flagship Animal health and Food safety (To be further reviewed and validated)(This table does not include planned activities under the pig risk project and/or LIFSAP)

BIG PRODUCT: HP2, Healthy pigs, healthy people (One Health)				
Activities	Deliverables			
	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Develop suitable recommendation to strengthen the current surveillance and early warning system for selected pig disease detection Assess the current system, what has worked, what not Develop capacity of rural health (animal and human) workers and farmers capacity on disease detection Explore potential options and develop innovative solutions for early disease reporting along different actors of the VC (rapid test or mobile reporting) Develop and test best bets for improvement	Report, workshops Capacity needs assessment, delivery constraints assessment, development of strategy workshop, KII, report	Set of recommendation set of recommendation, and test trials set of recommendation, and test trials	Recommendations, test trials	Review of effectiveness of capacity strengthening re-cycle and scale out re-cycle, scale out
Develop capacity to improve rapid response system at rural level Develop capacity of rural health (animal and human) workers, local authorities for rapid response (rapid tests) (assessment, recommendation, testing, re-assessment, scaling) Review of existing vaccines and delivery lines, recommendation Explore the potential for increase of local vaccine production	Capacity needs assessment, delivery constraints assessment, development of strategy Report, workshops workshops	Training set of recommendations		reassessment of capacity development

Annex 8a (continued)

Food safety	Deliverables 2015	2016	2017	2018
Reduce the use of biological and chemical hazards including growth promoters in pork Assess the level for selected hazards Develop and test suitable recommendations Explore the potential for the use rapid test kits along the value chain	Stakeholder workshop, report set of recommendations, workshop	training Rapid test kits identified, test trials	stakeholder workshop, training	recycle and scaling
Development of more effective animal/animal product inspection, standards (traceability), branded product lines Review of current system and explore options Develop a set of suitable recommendations	report stakeholder workshop	targeted training	test trials , work shop	recycle and scaling
Develop recommendation to strengthen consumer advocacy and for food safety outcomes Assessment, surveys, interventions	tools developed, survey carried out	report, communication channels developed		reassess developed communication channels

Annex 8b: Brainstorming from group work on potential (new) activities and deliverables (FS: Genetics/breed) (to be further reviewed and validated)

Activities	Deliverables			
	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
1. Development of a breeding association (or similar) to explore and strengthen national capacity on breeding	Definition of foundations for national pig breeding association, and establishment (articles of association, MOU, registration)	Ongoing support for the pig breeding association	Ongoing support for the pig breeding association	
2. Review of breeding and breeding management practices of smallholder pig breeders and identification of options for addressing any identified constraints	Review of breeding and breeding management practices in two provinces (one northern and one southern)	Validation of finding by key stakeholders, development of learning platform and associated investment plan	[as per investment plan]	
3. Improving quality of breeding boars as semen suppliers for artificial insemination;	Review of regulations (including the government subsidies) on keeping of exotic boar breed-types	Review of germplasm production and delivery value chain, with a particular focus on provincial level AI centers (how do they select boars, can they access boars they desire, what are their clients requirements etc.)	Validation of finding by key stakeholders, and development of regulation / policy options [+ investment plan]	Policy advocacy and / or review of implementation of policy, as appropriate
4. Support to national activities on the conservation of the local breeds		Review of policies related to breed conservation	Review of the various past and present activities related to breed conservation (2) Resource mobilization and for new project on conservation & characterization of local breeds	Recommendations for new policy on breed conservation

Annex 8c: Brainstorming from group work on potential (new) activities and deliverables (FS: VC transformation) (to be further reviewed and validated)

Activities	Deliverables			
	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Strengthened market linkages (...with eye on supporting business models)	Updated review on markets, filling gaps (e.g. feed supply) Ex-ante impact assessment of international integration Facilitator stakeholder linkage e.g. innovation platform		Recommendation on strengthened markets (policy briefs); action & investment plan	2018 onwards; review of recommendations / implementation
Establishing traceability system	Explore options for traceability system ; learning lessons from other countries	[continued from above]	Policy recommendations etc.	
Strengthened service and input provision	Identification of options for input service provision e.g. hub or cluster approach / PPP, for different agro-ecological zones,	Recommendation on above (policy briefs); action & investment plan	onwards; review of recommendations / implementation	onwards; review of recommendations / implementation
Strengthened collective action at producer level	Assessment of PPP & identification of learning lessons Assessment of options to strengthen collective action; Guidelines for group formation & working, and association monitoring activities		Review lessons learnt & adjustment to group function	